

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER

THE PERFECT soldier would have perfect initiative and perfect obedience. The Prussian soldier is long on obedience and weak on initiative. He fights best in a crowd, and worst when he fights alone. The Americans and the French are democratic soldiers. The Americans have more natural initiative than the French and more versatility. This is not to say that the Americans are at this moment better soldiers. The French have had more training, much more. But the Americans come from a larger country, where there is more homesome work to do, and they have acquired more of the habit of relying on their own resources.

The British soldier excels in the fighting of the forlorn hope. It is his weakness that he does not do his best until his position is hopeless.

In the relations between men and officers, the German preserves the monarchical tradition. The officer is set immeasurably above the private. At the beginning of the war the British army, officered largely from the aristocracy, had a tradition of separation between the officers and the men. The French had the Republican tradition, which began in Napoleon's day. The private is to obey, but socially there is little separation between the officer and his men. The Americans, beginning with the British tradition, have rapidly moved toward the French idea, and the American army, absolute as to discipline in essentials, is leaving behind the rigid formalism, which kept the private in a position of social inferiority.

Man for man the American army is now the strongest and the best. It is composed of men from ages 21 to 31, unmarried and without dependents. The other armies include youth and age, the strong and the comparatively feeble. Such has been the necessity, all available human material has been taken. In personnel, in potential fighting power, the American army is the strongest ever assembled in equal numbers, in the history of the world.

There are no little immature boys in the American army, no middle aged men of yielding physical powers. All are in the pink of physical well being, in the prime of physical manhood; men neither too young nor too old to think and act intelligently, and effectively.

What has been said about the German army applies to the Austrian army, which is composed of incongruous and antagonistic elements. Between Teuton and Slav there is endless hatred; one fights unwillingly with the other.

The Italian army is democratic in quality; has rested since the time of Garibaldi, upon the Republican theory. France, Great Britain, Italy and America, four democratic peoples, fight Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, four peoples living under the aristocratic practice.

The Austrians are breaking in the Alps; they are melting away in Albania. The Turks are offering a decreasing resistance in the ancient East.

Around the boundaries of the salient that has Soissons at one corner, and Amiens at the other corner of its 32 mile base Germany is sustaining a defeat, which marks the instant of passage from the apex of power, to a down grade which leads to defeat and to excision of Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

The democratic tradition, newest by centuries, is fighting the last war for the overthrow of the monarchical tradition.

American valor, aided by American brains, is transforming Germany and Austro-Hungary into a democracy. The democracies of Great Britain, France, America and Italy are doing for the Germans what they tried to do for themselves in 1848. That revolution caused thousands of Germans to immigrate to America. The sons of these immigrant Germans are with the international democracy, on the Marne, shooting liberty into Prussia.

These are proud days for America. Americans are doing the greatest task of their existence. They are accomplishing vast enterprises with ease and scientific accuracy, surpassing by many fold all that they did for the Revolution, for the War with Mexico, or during the Civil War. This is as it should be. A hundred and ten millions of persons, equipped with the latest modern improvements and all the advantages of modern intensive science ought to give a good account of themselves.

America is proud of what has been done at home, by which is possible what has been done abroad. All the elements of American life have co-operated for this victory. Capital and labor, manufactures and agriculture, doctor and engineer, chemist and dentist, statesmen and publicist, president and people have contributed to the event, and will contribute with increasing vigor until the Kaiser is beaten from his throne.

MR. TAFT'S VIEWS

MR. TAFT, ex-president, addressed the Saratoga convention, which had been addressed by Col. Roosevelt, ex-president. Taft was as generous in his outlook as Roosevelt was small and petty. Here is a Taft thought of optimism:

"Our present task, as patriots and Republicans, is to help the present administration organize the potential force of this country into a knockout blow to William of Hohenzollern and his compliant German people.

"What can we fairly say of the preparations for the war by the administration? We must admit that to change a peace-loving Democracy like ours into a nation which shall make an effective modern war on a huge scale is no easy task. There must be waste of money, effort and time in such a transaction. Much has been done by the Administration, and well done. We should not minimize in any degree the credit due to it for our Conscription Law. It was indispensable to carrying on this war. It was democratic in its principle and effective in its operation.

"Other achievements in war preparation may properly be claimed for the credit of the Administration, whose patriotism and earnest devotion to its great moral war aims no one can question. We need not dwell upon the unfortunate delays in the manufacture of rifles, machine guns, artillery, ships and airplanes or the costly blunders of the Coal Administration. They should be used as lessons. The credit of the Administration for the work which has been done, however, should not be exaggerated by ignoring the great powers freely given it by Congress, the wonderful national resources with which it has had to work and the militant support it has had from an intensely loyal, united and morally outraged people.

Mr. Taft is human, he is addressing a Republican convention composed largely of office seekers, he wants to be acceptable, and so the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb. It will occur to any thoughtful man that delays in manufacturing operations have been those essential to preliminary preparation of plants, tools and machines for quantity production.

It is difficult for a lawyer, as Mr. Taft is, who has no first hand experience in the toolmaking and tedious building of jigs, fixtures, machine tools and the like, to understand that quantity production cannot begin instantly it is needed.

The administration confides to a great organization like the Remington Arms Company, certain work on Browning guns, automatic pistols, signal pistols, rifles, bayonets and the like. The company has millions of capital, the best mechanical

brains obtainable, but time is necessary before it can deliver the goods.

The Bullards have cannon to build. They are to erect buildings, organize workers, install machinery. Time must elapse before a gun is produced, but when things are ready, guns will be made with increasing speed.

The errors of Mr. Taft are those of an intensely loyal man impatient because materials do not combine themselves immediately into war commodities. He is not like Roosevelt, consumed with the rage for power; and with jealousy of those to whom the American people have confided their powers, for the conduct of the war.

BACK TO THE VESLE

IT IS NOT easy to get into a salient, when Mr. Foch don't like it. Getting out is harder. It is easy for Foch, who stands on the outside of the German wedge, to come with men, guns, and supplies. It is not hard for those men to back away, if they want to, which apparently they don't. The gentlemen inside the wedge are in a different case. It is a long way in, and a long way out.

The fiction writers used to make hair raising use of the contracting cell, which closed in upon the terrified prisoner from sides and top.

The Germans are in just such a fix. They have standing room only, and the sides of the wedge are collapsing on them, and even the sky draws nearer, or, what is the same thing, air ships make a ceiling of bombs for them.

The River Vesle is the nearest stopping place. Ludendorff and his soldiers will be fortunate if they can halt there.

THE ROOSEVELT BOYS

THE ROOSEVELT boys are not slackers. There never was a man with more physical courage than Theodore Roosevelt. His sons are as brave as he is. Right in the midst of action, one of the Roosevelt boys is dead, Quentin, who has been buried by the Germans with honors of war. Major Roosevelt is in a French hospital, with a bullet through a leg, the wound fortunately not being a serious one. Kermit is back from Mesopotamia, to join the American army and get into the serious business on the French front. The Roosevelt boys are all right. They are worthy the high estate of American soldiers.

WHO ARE AMERICANS?

OF BRIDGEPORT boys, Lieut. Marshall Wilson, Jr., died in the air. Private Clarke is decorated with the French war cross. Private Belinsky pays his share. Private Butkevich lies of his wounds. Who are Americans? All are Americans who fight for America. All are Americans who battle for democracy.

MORE IS SPENT BY U. S. CITIES THAN HE WILL NOT RUN COMES TO THEM

Figures Given by Director of Census Bureau For 1917 Period.

Washington, July 19.—American cities in the general, spent more money during 1917 than they raised by taxation and other forms of revenue. This is revealed today in a report by Director Sam L. Rotgers, of the Bureau of Census, covering 219 cities in the United States during a period of more than 30,000,000. In 123 of the 219 cities, the excess of expenditures for governmental costs, including in the outlays of permanent improvements, over revenues during the fiscal year of 1917, amounted to \$69,461,352, or \$3.80 per capita. In the remaining cities, the excess of revenues over expenditures was \$26,976,929, or \$1.15 per capita. The net indebtedness of the cities covered by the survey aggregated \$2,587,082,597, an average of \$117.78 for each inhabitant. There disclosed that New York has the largest per capita net indebtedness, \$176.22 per inhabitant. Philadelphia has the next largest total net indebtedness, but ranks low as to per capita indebtedness with an average of \$70.97.

PERSHING TELLS OF BATTLE WON IN COMMUNIQUE

Washington, July 19.—Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday confirmed press reports of the complete success of yesterday's attacks between the Aisne and the Marne by combined American and French forces. The dispatch follows:

Section A—American troops, co-operating with the French in an attack on the enemy's positions between the Aisne and the Marne, penetrated his lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns.

London, July 19.—German raids last night in the Villers Bretonneux and Morlaucourt sectors, on either side of the Somme, were driven off by the British, says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig today.

The British captured a few prisoners in successful raids in the regions of Bucquoy, Willerval and Locre.

DENY MOONEY NEW TRIAL

San Francisco, July 22.—The California supreme court affirmed today its preliminary order denying a new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, now in San Quentin state prison facing execution for participation in the Preparedness day bomb explosion here two years ago. "This action places Mooney's fate up to Gov. Stevens," said Attorney E. V. McKenzie, who appeared for Mooney.

FOR SOLDIER IDENTIFICATION.

Washington, July 23.—To further insure their identification, officers and men of the American expeditionary forces and all civilian attaches are required in an order by Gen. Pershing, announced here today, to wear an additional metal identification disc.

brains obtainable, but time is necessary before it can deliver the goods.

The Bullards have cannon to build. They are to erect buildings, organize workers, install machinery. Time must elapse before a gun is produced, but when things are ready, guns will be made with increasing speed.

The errors of Mr. Taft are those of an intensely loyal man impatient because materials do not combine themselves immediately into war commodities. He is not like Roosevelt, consumed with the rage for power; and with jealousy of those to whom the American people have confided their powers, for the conduct of the war.

BACK TO THE VESLE

IT IS NOT easy to get into a salient, when Mr. Foch don't like it. Getting out is harder. It is easy for Foch, who stands on the outside of the German wedge, to come with men, guns, and supplies. It is not hard for those men to back away, if they want to, which apparently they don't. The gentlemen inside the wedge are in a different case. It is a long way in, and a long way out.

The fiction writers used to make hair raising use of the contracting cell, which closed in upon the terrified prisoner from sides and top.

The Germans are in just such a fix. They have standing room only, and the sides of the wedge are collapsing on them, and even the sky draws nearer, or, what is the same thing, air ships make a ceiling of bombs for them.

The River Vesle is the nearest stopping place. Ludendorff and his soldiers will be fortunate if they can halt there.

THE ROOSEVELT BOYS

THE ROOSEVELT boys are not slackers. There never was a man with more physical courage than Theodore Roosevelt. His sons are as brave as he is. Right in the midst of action, one of the Roosevelt boys is dead, Quentin, who has been buried by the Germans with honors of war. Major Roosevelt is in a French hospital, with a bullet through a leg, the wound fortunately not being a serious one. Kermit is back from Mesopotamia, to join the American army and get into the serious business on the French front. The Roosevelt boys are all right. They are worthy the high estate of American soldiers.

WHO ARE AMERICANS?

OF BRIDGEPORT boys, Lieut. Marshall Wilson, Jr., died in the air. Private Clarke is decorated with the French war cross. Private Belinsky pays his share. Private Butkevich lies of his wounds. Who are Americans? All are Americans who fight for America. All are Americans who battle for democracy.

MORE IS SPENT BY U. S. CITIES THAN HE WILL NOT RUN COMES TO THEM

Figures Given by Director of Census Bureau For 1917 Period.

Washington, July 19.—American cities in the general, spent more money during 1917 than they raised by taxation and other forms of revenue. This is revealed today in a report by Director Sam L. Rotgers, of the Bureau of Census, covering 219 cities in the United States during a period of more than 30,000,000. In 123 of the 219 cities, the excess of expenditures for governmental costs, including in the outlays of permanent improvements, over revenues during the fiscal year of 1917, amounted to \$69,461,352, or \$3.80 per capita. In the remaining cities, the excess of revenues over expenditures was \$26,976,929, or \$1.15 per capita. The net indebtedness of the cities covered by the survey aggregated \$2,587,082,597, an average of \$117.78 for each inhabitant. There disclosed that New York has the largest per capita net indebtedness, \$176.22 per inhabitant. Philadelphia has the next largest total net indebtedness, but ranks low as to per capita indebtedness with an average of \$70.97.

PERSHING TELLS OF BATTLE WON IN COMMUNIQUE

Washington, July 19.—Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday confirmed press reports of the complete success of yesterday's attacks between the Aisne and the Marne by combined American and French forces. The dispatch follows:

Section A—American troops, co-operating with the French in an attack on the enemy's positions between the Aisne and the Marne, penetrated his lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns.

London, July 19.—German raids last night in the Villers Bretonneux and Morlaucourt sectors, on either side of the Somme, were driven off by the British, says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig today.

The British captured a few prisoners in successful raids in the regions of Bucquoy, Willerval and Locre.

DENY MOONEY NEW TRIAL

San Francisco, July 22.—The California supreme court affirmed today its preliminary order denying a new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, now in San Quentin state prison facing execution for participation in the Preparedness day bomb explosion here two years ago. "This action places Mooney's fate up to Gov. Stevens," said Attorney E. V. McKenzie, who appeared for Mooney.

FOR SOLDIER IDENTIFICATION.

Washington, July 23.—To further insure their identification, officers and men of the American expeditionary forces and all civilian attaches are required in an order by Gen. Pershing, announced here today, to wear an additional metal identification disc.

FOE DRIVEN BACK IN AISNE-MARNE MAIN CONFLICT

Pushed Back Over Soissons-Chateau-Thierry Road — Several Points.

400 MACHINE GUNS 30 CANNON TAKEN

Enemy Striving to Retain Flanking Positions In Mountain of Rheims.

With the French Army in France, Sunday, July 21.—(By the Associated Press)—On the main battle field between the Aisne and the Marne the Germans again have been driven back a considerable distance. They have been pushed back over the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road at several points north of the Oureq.

South of the river under combined pressure of French troops advancing from the west and the Franco-American forces who followed the enemy across the Marne and who now are pushing him northward, the Germans fell back rapidly during the day and tonight the Allies were on a line marked by the villages of La Croix, Grisolles and Epieds, which means an advance of five miles from the west and three miles from the south.

French troops carried the heights overlooking the town of Grisolles at the point of the bayonet.

In the abandoned Boche positions south of the Marne the Franco-Americans made a rich haul of material, including 400 machine guns and 30 cannon, including two big guns.

The heaviest fighting today on the eastern side of the salient was in the hills and woods west of the mountain of Rheims, where the enemy was fighting tooth and nail to maintain himself. The Germans were attacked fiercely in this region today by British troops, including a Highland division, who took from him Covertown wood, Rheims wood and the villages of Vouilly and St. Euphrasie.

The Germans evidently mean to hold on at all costs to their flanking positions in the mountain of Rheims and on the plateau above Soissons.

BISHOP NILAN IS AIDING FOOD CONSERVATION

Chancellor Murray Enlisted in Campaign Doing Excellent Work.

Hartford, July 19.—Rev. John G. Murray, chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Hartford, has been enlisted by the Federal Food Administration for Connecticut, and already the foreign speaking, has evoked warm commendation from the high Food Administration officials in Washington.

Recently, Father Murray suggested the propriety of distributing, among the French, Italian and Polish parishes of the state, some of the very ornate posters issued by the Food Administration. The letters Father Murray asked Bishop Nilan to send to the foreign speaking priests have attracted the attention of the Food Administration officials at Washington and the letter to the French pastors is reproduced as follows:

"Dear Father:—The Federal Food Administration for Connecticut is sending you a poster setting forth an appeal from His Eminence, Cardinal Mercier, in behalf of the starving people of Belgium, France and Italy. The words of this great prelate, who has witnessed the ravages of war and famine for the last four years should arouse a spirit of mercy towards the millions who cry to America to save them from death by starvation.

"During the months when Mr. Hoover was the agent of the American people in dispensing aid to the Belgians, he worked under the eyes of the great Belgian Cardinal and when the time came for the American mission to Belgium, the warm expression of gratitude came to Mr. Hoover from Cardinal Mercier. As American citizens and ministers of charity we should put forth every effort to obtain the support and co-operation of all our people in conserving wheat, meat, fats and sugar, thereby enabling the United States Food Administration to avert the danger of famine for our own country, our military forces in Europe and the friendly nations who are united with us in the common struggle for our existence.

"Yours sincerely,
"JOHN J. NILAN,
"Bishop of Hartford."

GRAFT CHARGED AGAINST DEFENSE COUNCIL AGENTS

New York, July 23.—Agencies of the Council of National Defense were involved today in the nation-wide conspiracy of alleged bribery and graft in the manufacture of soldiers' rubber raincoats through the arrest of Harry E. Lazars, a member of the council's sub-committee supervising raincoat production. He is accused of attempting to bribe a government inspector.

Department of Justice agents also took into custody Charles L. Fuller, chief government inspector for the New York manufacturing district, and was announced that he had confessed full details of the workings of an extensive bribery system in connection with manufacture of raincoats and other soldier clothing.

ROOSEVELT'S DEATH IS CONFIRMED BY TEUTONS

German Aviators Drop Note Into American Aviation Camp Saying That Lieutenant Was Killed In Air Combat

Paris, July 20.—German aviators have dropped a note into American aviation camps confirming the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt.

ENEMY PLANES FAIL TO LOCATE ALLIES' FORCES

Many Shells Dropped Along Marne Irregularly Fail to Cause Damage.

FOE IS HARRIED BY BOMBARDMENT

Additional Prisoners Taken From Germans, Report of Monday Fighting Shows

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, Monday, July 22.—(By the Associated Press)—German resistance resulted in harder fighting today. The operations were robbed of some of their spectacular features as the day advanced by the determination of the enemy not to be crowded into a retreat.

South of Soissons the Allied troops maintain all positions as they were on Sunday night except in some cases where they have been improved slightly. The Allied positions, however, are in no apparent danger from attacks by German reserves.

In the area north of Chateau-Thierry the enemy is reported by air observers to be still moving northward, but very slowly and fighting rear guard actions all the while. The French and Americans are holding close to the heels of the retreating Germans and are taking every opportunity to move forward. Army headquarters moves ahead gradually as the line advances.

Enemy aeroplanes have been active on observation work but the shells fired by the German artillery in an attempt to search out the Allied rear indicate the airmen failed to spot the Allied positions. Many shells were dropped along the Marne at irregular intervals and little damage has resulted.

Throughout the day the heavy guns of the Allies bombarded the enemy lines with excellent results, according to aerial lookouts. Over all the territory retaken the damage wrought by American and French guns shows the positions formerly held by the Germans suffered much more than the Allied lines, notwithstanding that the volume of fire from the Germans was greater.

Further large numbers of prisoners were taken from the Germans today.

FOUR ARRESTS FOR SELLING TO UNIFORMED MEN

Charles H. Lane Makes Visit to South Norwalk Cafes on Complaints Made.

Charles H. Lane, agent of the Department of Justice, and his agents arrested four men in South Norwalk last night for attempting to violate the federal law. The men arrested were Edward McGurk, George Slavin, Earl Williams and Samuel Gilmore. The first three were arrested in the cafe owned by Battling Kuna, a well known prize fighter, Slavin being employed as a bartender, while McGurk and Williams are frequenters of the cafe. Lane received a telegram from Secretary Baker the other day asking him to investigate the report that men in the service of the United States would obtain liquor in South Norwalk. He chose last evening to investigate.

About 11 o'clock last night Mr. Lane and his agents entered the cafe owned by Kuna and found two soldiers in uniform standing at the bar drinking whiskey. He arrested the bartender and the two men in the place for selling liquor to uniformed soldiers. Mr. Lane then went into the Mohackeno hotel and found Gilmore handing a soldier a half pint bottle of whiskey. Gilmore was arrested and brought to this city with the other two men.

AUSTRIAN PAPER ADMITS SIZE OF AMERICAN FORCE

The Hague, July 19.—In outspoken comment on the growth of American strength in France the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, says there is no doubt that more than 1,000,000 American troops already have arrived in Europe. It declares this is a feat of organization as amazing as the creation of the British army.

"American participation in the fighting," it adds, "increases the German task to one of gigantic magnitude. It is easily understandable that the German command is trying this year to react a great decision before the full weight of the United States is felt."

Many women feel scared to stay in the house nights now that the men folks have gone to war, but dogs guaranteed to observe no meatless days can be had.

PHYSICIAN SAVES WIFE FROM DEATH AFTER ACCIDENT

Mrs. G. W. Warren Thrown Through Windshield of Auto and Cuts Vein.

Tuesday, July 23
"Heroically trying to hold the vein in his wife's neck together to prevent her bleeding to death, Dr. George W. Warren, of 117 East 62nd street, New York City, was rushed to the Bridgeport Hospital from a point on the Bridgeport Turnpike near Milford last evening after the injured woman had been thrown through the glass windshield of their car which the doctor had swerved sharply to avoid hitting a pedestrian. A gash three inches long had been cut in the woman's neck and notwithstanding her husband is a skillful surgeon, she lost about a quart of blood before proper instruments could be procured.

At the hospital this morning it was said that Mrs. Warren's condition is serious and no change had taken place since her wounds were treated by the city surgeon last night. It was said last night if it had not been for the fact that a surgeon was present the woman would have undoubtedly died to death before aid could be found. Surgeons at the hospital said that the woman's condition was so serious that it was almost miraculous in the manner in which Dr. Warren succeeded in holding the veins together to prevent fatal results.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in finding a doctor in Milford, both Drs. Ives and Putney being away from home when the injured woman was brought into the town. Dr. Warren, assisted by Mrs. Fred Lyon, a neighbor of Dr. Putney, succeeded in binding up the wound and stopping the flow of blood in Dr. Putney's office until the other doctors arrived home. When all that could possibly be done for the woman had been accomplished she was at once rushed to the Bridgeport hospital where she now lies in a serious condition.

INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST

In the thirty-seventh week of the contest at Storrs the "regons" again won first place with a yield of 60 eggs, or 55 per cent. production. Pen 68, entered by Hollywood Farm, Hollywood, Washington, won second place with 57 eggs. Pen 71, entered by Miss H. B. Egbert, Ighite, Kent, England, landed third with 55 eggs. Fourth place was won by Pen 85, White Leghorns, entered by M. T. Lindsay, Mattituck, N. Y., with 54 eggs. Three pens of Leghorns, 56, owned by E. A. Bullard, Chestnut Hill, Pa. and Pen 70 entered by Tom Barron, Catfirth, near Preston, England, were all tied for fifth place with 53 eggs. The total production for the 1,000 birds was 3,658.62, or 52.5 per cent. yield. A Rhode Island Red hen, No. 493, owned by J. E. Jansen while only getting credit for six eggs, or twelve ounces, actually produced one pound of eggs during the week, one of these weighing a trifling over four ounces.

At this season of the year, when the grass in the poultry runs is dry and tough, the successful poultryman is supplying his birds with a good, succulent food in the form of rape, Swiss chard, beet tops, etc. Green food will be found to be more palatable to the birds if fed early in the morning when their cells are full of water, making it cool and brittle. A succulent food is cooling to the birds' digestive system; it is bulky thus helping in the digestion of the concentrated feeds, it contains a high per cent. of water and is slightly laxative. In other words, green food is a good summer regulator.

3 U. S. AVIATORS ADRIOT 3 DAYS

Halifax, N. S., July 22.—Three American aviators from Chatham, Mass., picked up by a vessel off this port yesterday, drifted for three days and nights along the north Atlantic coast in a dirigible balloon without definite knowledge of their course or location.

The balloon left the Chatham station Friday morning on patrol duty, and immediately ran into a fog, which completely engulfed the aviators until they were rescued and brought here. The course over which their balloon travelled if it continued in a straight line was estimated at about 400 miles. The men suffered considerably from cold during their flight.